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Speech of Mr. Clay, of Ky.

IN SENATE, September 25, 1837.

ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

(Concluded.)

But there are some more specific objections to this project of sub-Treasuries, which deserve to be noticed. The first is insecurity. The sub-Treasurer and his bondsmen constitute the only guaranty for the immense sums of public money which pass through his hands. Is this to be compared with that which is possessed through the agency of banks? The collector, who is the sub-Treasurer, pays the money to the bank, and the bank to the disbursing officer. Here are three checks; you propose to destroy two of them, and that the most important of all, the bank, with its machinery of president, directors, cashier, tellers and clerks, all of whom are so many sentinels. At the very moment when the Secretary of the Treasury tells us how well his sub-Treasury system works, he has communicated to Congress a circular, signed by himself, exhibiting his distrust in it; for he directs in that circular that the public moneys, when they amount to a large sum, shall be specially deposited with those very banks which he would repudiate. In the state of Kentucky, (other gentlemen can speak of their respective states,) although it has existed but about forty years, three Treasurers, selected by the Legislature for their established characters of honor and probity, proved faithless. And the history of the delinquency of one is the history of all. It commenced in human weakness, yielding to earnest solicitations for temporary loans, with the most positive assurances of a punctual return. In no instance was there originally any intention to defraud the public. We should not expose poor weak human nature to such temptations. How easy will it be, as has been done, to indemnify the sureties out of the public money, and squander the residue?

2. Then there is the liability to favoritism. In the receipts, a political partisan or friend may be accommodated in the payment of duties, in the disbursement, in the purchase of bills, in drafts upon contract and favorable offices, and in a thousand ways.

3. The fearful increase of Executive patronage. Hundreds and thousands of new officers are to be created; for this bill is a mere commencement of the system, and all are to be placed under the direct control of the President.

The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) thinks that the Executive is now weak, and that no danger is to be apprehended from its patronage. I wish to God I could see the subject in the same light that he does. I wish that I could feel free from that alarm at Executive encroachments by which he and I were so recently animated. When and how, let me ask, has that power, lately so fearful and formidable, suddenly become so weak and harmless? Whereas that corps of one hundred thousand office-holders and dependents, whose organized strength, directed by the will of a single man, was lately held up in such vivid colors and powerful language by a report made by the Senator himself? When were they disbanded? What has become of the proscription? Its victims may be exhausted, but the spirit and the power which sacrificed them remain unsubdued? What of the dismissing power? What of the veto? Of that practice of withholding bills, contrary to the Constitution, with more reprehensible than the abuses of the veto? Of Treasury orders, put in force and maintained in defiance and contempt of the legislative authority? And, although last, not least, of that expunging power which degraded the Senate, and placed it at the feet of the Executive?

Which of all these enormous powers and pretensions has the present Chief Magistrate disavowed? So far from disclaiming any one of them, has he not announced his intention to follow in the very footsteps of his predecessor? And has he not done it? Was it against the person of Andrew Jackson that the Senator from South Carolina so ably co-operated with us? No, sir, no, sir, no. It was against his usurpations, as we believed them, against his arbitrary administration, above all, against that tremendous and frightful augmentation of the power of the executive branch of the Government, that we patriotically but vainly contended. The person of the Chief Magistrate is changed, but there stands the Executive power, perpetuated in all its vast magnitude, undiminished, re-asserted, and overshadowing all the other departments of the Government. Every trophy which the late President won from them now decorates the Executive mansion. Every power, which he tore from a bleeding Constitution, is now in the Executive armory, ready, as time

and occasion may prompt the existing incumbent, whoever he may be, to be thundered against the liberties of the People.

Whatever may have been the motives or the course of others, I owe it to myself and to truth to say, that, in deprecating the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the office of Chief Magistrate, it was not from any private considerations, but because I considered it would be a great calamity to my country; and that, in whatever opposition I made to the measures of his Administration, which more than realized my very worst apprehensions, I was guided solely by a sense of public duty. And I do declare my solemn and unshaken conviction that, until the Executive power, as enlarged, extended, and consolidated by him, is reduced within its true constitutional limits, there is no permanent security for the liberties and happiness of this People.

4. Lastly, pass this bill, and whatever divorce its friends may profess to be its aim, that perilous union of the purse and the sword, so justly dreaded by our British and Revolutionary ancestors, becomes absolute and complete. And who can doubt it who knows that over the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, and every sub-Treasurer, the President claims the power to exercise uncontrolled sway? to exact implicit obedience to his will?

The Message states that, in the process both of collection and disbursement of the public revenue, the officers who perform it act under the Executive commands; and it argues that, therefore, the custody also of the Treasury might as well be confided to the Executive care. I think the safer conclusion is directly opposite. The possession of so much power over the national treasure is just cause of regret, and furnishes a strong reason for diminishing it, if possible, but none for its increase, none for giving the whole power over the purse to the Chief Magistrate.

Hitherto I have considered this scheme of sub-Treasuries as if it were only what its friends represent it—a system solely for the purpose of collecting, keeping, and disbursing the public money, in specie exclusively, without any bank agency whatever. But it is manifest that it is destined to become, if it be not designed to be, a vast and fortified nucleus of Government banks, of which the principal will be at Washington, and every sub-Treasurer will be a branch. The Secretary is authorized to draw on the several sub-Treasurers in payment for all the disbursements of Government. No law restricts him as to the amount or from of his drafts or checks. He may throw them into amounts suited to the purposes of circulation, and give them all the appearance and facilities of bank notes. Of all the branches of this system, that at New York will be the most important, since about one half of the duties is collected there. Drafts on New York are at par, or command a premium from every point of the Union. It is the great money centre of the country. Issued in convenient sums, they will circulate throughout the whole Union as bank notes, and, as long as confidence is reposed in them, will be preferred to the specie which their holders have a right to demand. They will supply a general currency, fill many of the channels of circulation, be a substitute for notes of the Bank of the United States, and supplant, to a great extent, the use of bank notes. The necessities of the People will constrain them to use them. In this way, they will remain long in circulation; and in a few years we shall see an immense portion of the whole specie of the country concentrated in the hands of the branch bank—that is, the sub-Treasurer, at New York, and represented by an equal amount of Government paper dispersed throughout the country. The responsibility of the sub-Treasurer will be consequently greatly increased, and the Government will remain bound to guaranty the redemption of all the drafts, checks, or notes (whatever may be their denomination), emitted upon the faith of the money, in his custody, and, of course, will be subject to the hazard of the loss of the amount of specie in the hands of the sub-Treasurer. If, in the commencement of the system, the holders of this Government paper shall be required to present it for payment in coin, within a specified time, it will be found inconvenient or impracticable to enforce the restriction, and it will be ultimately abandoned.

Is the Senate prepared to place not only all the specie that may be collected for the revenue of the country, at the will of the President, or, which is the same thing, in the custody of persons acting in obedience to his will, but to put him at the head of the most powerful and influential system of Government banks that ever existed?

It is said in the Message, that Government is not bound to supply the country

with exchanges which are necessary to the transaction of its business. But was that the language held during the progress of the contest with the late United States Bank? Was not the expectation held out to the people that they would be supplied with a better currency, and with better regulated exchange? And did not both the late President and the Secretary of the Treasury dwell, with particular satisfaction, in several messages and reports upon the improvement of the currency, the greater amount in exchange, and the reduction of the rates, under the operation of the State bank system, than existed under the Bank of the United States? Instead of fulfilling the promises then held out, the Government now wrap itself up in its dignity—tells the People that they expect too much of it; that it is not its business to furnish exchanges; and that they may look to Europe for the manner in which, through the agency of private bankers, the commerce and business of its countries are supplied with exchange. We are advised to give up our American mode of transacting business, through the instrumentality of banking corporations, in which the interest of the rich and the poor are happily blended, and to establish bankers similar to the Hopes, the Barings, the Rothschilds, the Hottingers, of Europe, houses which require years or ages to form and to put in successful operation, and whose vast overgrown capitals, possessed by the rich exclusively of the poor, control the destiny of nations and determine the fate of empires!

Having, I think, Mr. President, shown that the project of the Administration is neither desirable, nor practicable, nor within the constitutional power of the General Government, nor just; and that it is contrary to the habits of the People of the United States, and is dangerous to their liberties, I might here close my remarks; but I conceive it the duty of a patriotic opposition not to confine itself merely to urging objections against measures to promote the general prosperity brought forward by those in power. It has further and higher duties to perform. There may be circumstances in which the Opposition is bound formally to present such measures as, in its judgment, are demanded by the exigency of the times; but if it has just reason to believe they would be unacceptable to those who alone can adopt them, and give them effect, the Opposition will discharge its duty by suggesting what it believes ought to be done for the public good.

I know, sir, that I have friends whose partiality has induced them to hope that I would be able to bring forward some healing measure for the disorders which unhappily prevail, that might prove acceptable. I wish to God that I could realize this hope; but I cannot. The disease is of such an alarming character as to require more skill than I possess; and I regret to be compelled to fear that there is no effectual remedy but that which is in the hands of the suffering patient himself.

Still, under a deep sense of the obligation to which I have referred, I declare that, after the most deliberate and anxious consideration of which I am capable, I can conceive no adequate remedy which does not comprehend a National Bank as an essential part. It appears to me that a National Bank, with such modifications as experience has pointed out, particularly such as would limit its profits, exclude foreign influence in the government of it, and give publicity to its transactions, is the only safe and certain remedy that can be adopted. The great want of the country is a general and uniform currency, and a point of union, a sentinel, a regulator of the issues of the local banks; and that would be supplied by such an institution.

I am not going now to discuss, as an original question, the constitutional power of Congress to establish a National Bank. In human affairs there are some questions, and I think this is one, that ought to be terminated. From several decisions of Congress affirming the power, the concurrence of every other department of the government, the approbation of the people, the concurrence of both the great parties into which the country has been divided, and forty years of prosperous experience with such a bank, appear to me to settle the controversy, if any controversy is ever to be settled. Twenty-two years ago Mr. Madison, whose opposition to the Bank of the United States is well known, in a message to Congress said:

Waiving the question of the constitutional authority of the Legislature to establish an incorporated bank, as being precluded, in my judgment, by repeated recognitions, under varied circumstances, of the validity of such an institution, in acts of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government, accompanied by indications, in different modes, of the correspondence of the general will of the nation; the proposed bank

does not appear to be calculated to answer the purposes of reviving the public credit, of providing a national medium of circulation, and of aiding the treasury by facilitating the indispensable anticipations of revenue, and by affording to the public more durable loans."

To all the considerations upon which he then relied, in treating it as a settled question, are now to be added two distinct and distant subsequent expressions of the deliberate opinion of a Republican Congress, two solemn decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, twenty years of successful experience, and disastrous consequence quickly following the discontinuance of the bank.

I have been present, as a member of Congress, on the occasion of the termination of the charters of both the Banks of the United States; took part in the discussion to which they gave rise, and had an opportunity of extensively knowing the opinions of members; and I declare my deliberate conviction that, upon neither was there one third of the members in either House who entertained the opinion that Congress did not possess the constitutional power to charter a bank.

But it is contended that, however indispensable a Bank of the United States may be to the restoration of the prosperity of the country, the President's opinion against it opposes an insuperable obstacle to the establishment of such an institution. It will indeed be unfortunate if the only measure which can bring relief to the people should be prevented by the Magistrate, whose elevated station should render him the most anxious man in the nation to redress existing grievances.

The opinion of the President which is relied upon is that contained in his celebrated letter to the Hon. S. Williams, and that which is expressed in the Message before us. I must say, with all proper deference, that no man, prior to or after his election to the Chief Magistracy, has a right to say, in advance, that he would not approve of a particular bill, if it were passed by Congress. An announcement of such a purpose is premature, and contrary to the spirit, if not the express provision of the constitution. According to that instrument, the participation of the President in the Legislative power—his right to pass upon a bill—is subsequent, and not previous to the deliberations of Congress. The constitutional provision is that, when a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be presented to the President for his approval or rejection. His right to pass upon it results from the presentation of the bill, and is not acquired until it is presented. What would be thought of the judge who, before a cause is brought before the court, should announce his intention to decide in favor of a named party? Or of the Senate, which shares the appointing power, if it should, before a nomination of a particular individual is made for an office, pass a resolution that it would not approve the nomination of that individual?

It is clear that the President places his repugnance to a Bank of the United States mainly upon the ground that the popular will has been twice "solemnly and unequivocally expressed" against it. In this I think the President is mistaken. The two occasions to which he is understood to refer, are the election of General Andrew Jackson in 1832, and in his own election in 1836. Now, as to the first, there was not, before it took place, any unequivocal expression of the opinion of the late President against a National Bank. There was, in fact, a contrary expression. In the veto message, President Jackson admitted the public convenience of a bank, stated that he did not find in the renewed charter such modifications as could secure his approbation, and added that, if he had been applied to, he could have furnished the model of a bank that would answer the purposes of such an institution. In supporting his re-election, therefore, the people did not intend, by the exercise of their suffrage, to deprive themselves of a National Bank. On the contrary, it is within my own knowledge, that many voted for him who believed in the necessity of a bank quite as much as I do. And I am perfectly persuaded that thousands and tens of thousands sustaining his re-election under the full expectation that a National Bank would be established during his second term.

Nor, sir, can I think that the election of the present Chief Magistrate ought to be taken as evidence that the People are against a bank. The most that fairly can be asserted is, that he was elected, the expression of his opinion in the letter to Mr. Williams notwithstanding. The question of the election of a Chief Magistrate is a complex question, and one of compensations and comparison. All his opinions, all his qualifications are taken into consideration, and compared with those of his competitors. And nothing more is decided by the people than that the person elected is preferred amongst the

several candidates. They take him as a man takes his wife, for better or worse, with all the good and bad opinions and qualities which he possesses. You might as well argue that the election of a particular person to the office of Chief Magistrate implies that his figure, form, and appearance exhibit the standard of human perfection, as to contend that it sanctions and approves every opinion which he may have publicly expressed on public affairs. It is somewhat ungrateful to the people to suppose, that the particular opinion of Mr. Van Buren, in regard to a bank of the United States, constituted any, much less the chief recommendation of him to their suffrages. It would be more honorable to him and to them to suppose that it proceeded from his eminent abilities, and his distinguished services at home and abroad. If we are to look beyond them and beyond him, many believe that the most influential cause of his election was the endorsement of that illustrious predecessor, in whose footsteps he stands pledged to follow.

No, sir, no; the simple and naked question of a bank or no bank of the United States was not submitted to the People, and "twice solemnly and unequivocally" decided against by them. I firmly believe that if such a question were now submitted to them, the response of a vast majority would be in the affirmative. I hope, however, that no bank will be established or proposed, unless there should be a clear and undisputed majority of the people and of the states in favor of such an institution. If there be one wanted, and an unequivocal manifestation be made of the popular will that it is desired, a bank will be established. The President's opposition to it is founded principally upon the presumed opposition of the people. Let them demonstrate that he is mistaken, and he will not separate himself from them. He is too good a democrat, and the tenor of his whole life shows that, whatever other divorces he may recommend, the last that he would desire would be one between him and the people. Should this not prove to be the case, and if a majority should not exist sufficiently large to pass a bank charter in spite of the veto, the ultimate remedy will remain to the People to change their rulers, if their rulers will not change their opinions.

But, during this debate, it has been contended that the establishment of a new Bank of the United States would aggravate existing distresses; and that the specie necessary to put it in operation could not be obtained without prejudice to the local banks.

What is the relief for which all hearts are now so anxiously throbbing? It is to put the bank again in motion; to restore exchanges, and revive the drooping business of the country. And what are the obstacles? They are, first, the foreign debt, and, secondly, a want of confidence. If the banks were to reopen their vaults, it is apprehended that the specie would immediately be exported to Europe to discharge the foreign debt. Now, if a Bank of the United States were established, with a suitable capital, the stock of that bank itself would form one of the best subjects of remittance; and an amount of it equal to what remains of the foreign debt would probably be remitted, retaining at home or drawing from abroad the equivalent in specie.

A great, if not the greatest existing evil, is the want of confidence, not merely in the government, but in distant banks, and between the banks themselves. There is no tie or connexion binding them together, and are often suspicious of each other. To this want of confidence among the banks themselves, is to be ascribed that extraordinary derangement in the exchanges of the country. How otherwise can we account for the fact that the paper of the banks of Mississippi cannot now be exchanged against the paper of the banks of Louisiana, without a discount in the former of 10 or 15 per cent; nor that of the banks of Nashville, without a discount of 8 or 10 per cent, against the paper of the banks of the adjoining state of Kentucky? It is manifest that, whatever may be the medium of circulation, whether it be inconvertible paper, or convertible paper and specie, supposing confidence to exist, the rates of exchange in both cases ought to be nearly the same. But, in times like these, no bank will allow its funds to accumulate, by the operations of exchange, at points where no present use can be made of them.

Now, if a Bank of the United States were established, with a proper capital, and it were made the sole depository of the public moneys, and its notes were receivable in all government dues, it might commence operations forthwith with a small amount of specie, perhaps not more than two millions. That sum would probably be drawn from the community, where it is now hoarded and dormant; or if it were taken even from the

they would be more than in the security which they enjoy by the remittance of the new bank to Europe, as a substitute for their specie.

Such a new bank, once commencing business, would form a rallying point; confidence would revive, exchanges be again regulated, and the business and prosperity of the country be speedily restored. And it is by no means certain that there would be any actual augmentation of the banking capital of the country, for it is highly probable that the aggregate amount of unsound banks, which can never resume specie payments, would be quite equal to that of the new bank.

An auxiliary resolution might be adopted with salutary effect, similar to that which was adopted in 1816, offering to the state banks, as a motive to resume specie payments, that their paper should be received for the public dues; or, as their number has since that period greatly increased, to make the motive more operative, the offer might be confined to one or two banks in each state known to be trustworthy. Let them and a Bank of the United States commence specie payments, and all the other sound banks would be constrained, by the united force of public opinion and the law, to follow the example.

If, in contrasting the two periods of 1817 and 1837, some advantages for the resumption of specie payments existed at the former epoch, others which distinguish the present greatly preponderate. At the first there were none except the existence of a public debt and a smaller number of banks. But then an exhausting war had wasted our means. Now we have infinitely greater wealth, our resources are vastly more developed and increased, our population nearly doubled, our knowledge of the disease much better, and, what is of the utmost importance, a remedy, if applied now, would be administered in a much earlier stage of the disorder.

A general currency of a sound and uniform value is necessary to the well-being of all parts of the confederacy, but it is indispensable to the interior states. The seaboard states have each of them banks, whose paper freely circulates within their respective limits, and serves all the purposes of their business and commerce at their capitals, and throughout their whole extent. The variations, in the value of this paper, in passing through those states, from one commercial metropolis to another, are not ordinarily very great. But how are we of the interior to come to the Atlantic cities to purchase our supplies of foreign or domestic commodities, without a general medium?—The paper of our own banks will not be received but at a ruinous discount. We want a general currency, which will serve at home and enable us to carry on our accustomed trade with our brethren of the Atlantic states. And such a currency we have a right to expect.

I do not arrogate to myself a right to speak for and in behalf of all the Western states; but as a Senator from one of them, I am entitled to be heard. This Union was formed to secure certain general, but highly important objects, of which the common defence, commerce, and a uniform currency were leading ones. To the interior states none is of more importance than that of currency. Nowhere is the attachment to the Union more ardent than in those states; but if this Government should neglect to perform its duty, the value of the Union will become impaired, and its very existence in process of time may become endangered. I do believe that between a sound general currency, and the preservation of the Union itself in full vigor and perfect safety, there is the most intimate connexion.

If Mr. President, the remedies which I have suggested were successful, at a former period of our history, there is every reason to hope that they would again prove efficacious; but let me suppose that they should not, and that some unknown cause, which could not then, should now, thwart their operation, we should have, in any event, the consolation of knowing that we had endeavored to profit by the lessons of experience, and if they failed we should stand acquitted in the judgment of the people. They are heartily tired of visionary schemes and wild experiments. They wish to get out of the woods, into which they have been conducted, back to the plain, beaten, wide road, which they had before trodden.

How, and when, without such measures as I have suggested, are the State banks to resume specie payments?—They never can resume without concert, and concert springs from confidence; and confidence from knowledge. But what knowledge can eight hundred banks, scattered over our vast territory, have of the actual condition of each other? It is in vain that statements of it be periodically published. It depends, at last, mainly upon the solvency of the debtors to the bank; and how, whenever their names are not known, can that be ascertained?

Instead of coming to the aid of these prostrate institutions, and assisting them by a mild and parental exercise of your power, in a mode sanctioned and approved by experience, you propose to abandon them and the country to their fate. You propose worse; to discredit their paper, to distrust them even as special depositaries, and to denounce against them all the pains and penalties of bankruptcy.

How and when will they resume spe-

cie payments? Never, as far as my information extends, have exertions been greater than those which the banks have generally made to open again their vaults. It is wonderful that the community should have been able to bear, with so much composure and resignation, the prodigious curtailments which have been made. Confidence re-established, the foreign debt extinguished, and a national institution created, most of them could quickly resume specie payments. Some of them, urged by a high sense of probity, and smarting under severe reproaches, will no doubt make the experiment of resuming and continuing payment in specie.—They may even go on a while; but without the co-operation of the State Bank generally, and without the co-operation of a National Bank, it is to be apprehended that they will be again seized with a paralysis. It is my deliberate conviction that the preservation of the existence of the state banks themselves depends upon the institution of a national bank. It is as necessary to them as the Union is to the welfare of the states in our political system. Without it, no human being can force when we shall emerge from the difficulties which surround us. It has been my fortune several times to see the country involved in great danger; but never before have I beheld it encompassed with any more menacing and potent.

Entertaining the views which I have presented, it may be asked why I do not at once propose the establishment of a national bank. I have already adverted to the cause. Constituted as Congress now is, I know that such a proposition would be defeated; and that it would be therefore useless to make it. I do not desire to force upon the Senate, or upon the country, against its will, if I could, my opinion, however sincerely and strongly entertained. If a national bank be established, its stability and utility will depend upon the general conviction which is felt of its necessity. And until such a conviction is deeply impressed upon the people, and clearly manifested by them, it would, in my judgment, be unwise even to propose a bank.

Of the scheme of the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rives,) I think now as I thought in 1834. I do not believe that any practicable connexion of state banks can supply a general currency, be a safe depository of the public moneys, or act efficiently as a fiscal agent of the General Government. I was not then opposed to the state banks in their proper sphere. I thought that they could not be relied upon to form exclusively a banking system for the country, although they were essential parts of a general system.

The amendment of the Senator, considered as a measure to bring about the resumption of specie payments so much desired, I think must fail. The motive which it holds out of the receivability in all payments to the Government of the paper of such banks as may resume by a given day, coupled with the conditions proposed, is wholly inadequate. It is an offer to eight hundred banks; and the revenue, payment of which in their notes is held out as the inducement, amounts to some twenty or twenty-five millions. To entitle them to the inconsiderable extension of their circulation, which would result from the credit given by Government to the paper of all of them, they are required to submit to a suppression of all notes below five dollars, and at no very distant period to all below twenty. The enlargement of their circulation, produced by making it receivable by Government, would be much less than the contraction which would arise from the suppression of the prohibited notes. Besides, if the quality proposed again to be attached to the notes of these local banks was insufficient to prevent the suspension, how can it be efficacious enough to stimulate a resumption of specie payments?

I shall, nevertheless, if called upon to give a vote between the project of the Administration and the amendment of the Senator from Virginia, vote for the latter, because it is harmless, if it effects no good, and looks to the preservation of the state banks; whilst the other is fraught with mischiefs, as I believe, and tends, if it be not designed, to the utter destruction of those institutions. But preferring to either the postponement moved by the Senator from Georgia, I shall in the first instance, vote for that.

Such, Mr. President, are the views which I entertain on the present state of our public affairs. It is with the deepest regret that I can perceive no remedy, but such as is in the hands of the people themselves. Whenever they shall impress upon Congress a conviction of that which they wish applied, they will obtain it, and not before. In the mean time, let us go home, and mix with and consult our constituents. And do not, I entreat you, let us carry with us the burning reproach, that our measures here display a selfish solicitude for the Government itself, but a cold and heartless insensibility to the sufferings of a bleeding people.

Defeat of the Sub-Treasury Scheme.—Among the important results of the late election in New York, this is one, viz. to put an everlasting quietus to the sub-Treasury humbug. It may possibly be brought forward at the next session, to fulfil pledges and save appearances, but if so, it will be like a criminal led to the place of execution, bearing its death-warrant on its front. *Journal of Com.*

The Epistle

FROM THE YEARLY MEETING, Held in London, by adjournments, from the 24th of the Fifth Month, to the 2nd of the Sixth Month, inclusive, 1837.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meeting of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS:

In coming together as a Christian church, to watch over and regulate the affairs of our religious society, and to promote, as ability may be afforded, the cause of truth and righteousness, we have again been made sensible, in the midst of many conflicts and discouragements, of the condescending goodness of our Holy Head, Christ Jesus the Lord: our strength has been renewed, and we have been refreshed together; our fellowship in Christ has been confirmed; and, in that love which has brought us near one to the other, we salute you in Christian sympathy and affection, and would bid our brethren every where to take comfort in Christ, to put on strength in his name, and to seek to be clothed with the whole armour of God.

We believe that to many of those who love the truth, and are willing to suffer for the sake of their Lord, the present must be acknowledged to be a day of peculiar trial. The Lord may appoint it to his people to pass through the fire; but there is support for them in the persuasion, that under no circumstances is the church more the object of the care and love of her Saviour, than in her times of deepest tribulation: it is then that she is best prepared to take her part in those precious promises which are her sure inheritance in every age.—“I will never leave thee, nor ever forsake thee;” “When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee.” We acknowledge, that as a church we have fallen very short of our high calling in Jesus Christ.

The world, and the things of the world, have but too generally spread their deadening influence over us, and the warning voice needs to be sounded amongst us, “Be watchful, and strengthen the things which remain, that are ready to die.” The Lord is laying his hand upon us. He knoweth when the fruit-bearing branches need purging. Let it be an encouragement to us in every day of proving, under whatever circumstances it may be brought upon us, that his wise and blessed purpose is, that all our humiliations should work towards our more abundant fruitfulness; even that the fruit-bearing branches should bring forth more fruit.

The servants of Christ have ever been distinguished from the world, by the holiness, the self-denial, the unfeigned humility, and the godly circumspection of their every-day walk in life. A broad and well-defined line of demarcation is drawn by the doctrine and precepts of the New Testament between the true Christian and the man of the world. Not only must the believer be no longer conformed to this world, but he must be transformed by the renewing of his mind. This, dear friends, we need not say, is no transient or superficial work, it lies deep in the heart; it is in our fallen and corrupt nature, that the pride of life and the lusts of the flesh find their proper soil; and it is to the heart that God applies the remedy which, in his abundant grace, he has provided for us in the gospel of his Son, that we, through repentance towards him and living faith in Christ, may be converted from the error of our ways and from the love of the world, and be enabled to walk in his commandments. We desire for our dear friends, and for ourselves individually, that we may all come unflinchingly and unreservedly to the great question, Are we of Christ, or are we of the world? If we know Christ to have died for us, and really to rule in us by his Spirit, we shall no more live unto ourselves; but, through the help of the Lord, we shall, day by day, live unto him who died for us and rose again. The true follower of Christ sets no limits to his allegiance to his Lord: quickened by his Spirit, animated by his love, and trusting with simple faith in his power, the language of his heart is, Draw me and I will run after thee. Thus it was with the early Christians; and these, we believe, were the principles which actuated our predecessors in their simple and devoted allegiance to Christ. It was in love to their Redeemer, and through the fear of God resting upon their minds, that they renounced the world: they entered into no compromise with its Spirit, and thus they were enabled to see and uphold the standard of true Christian simplicity. Our ancient testimony to “plainness of speech, behaviour, and apparel,” springs from this root; and we are engaged to express our earnest desire, not only that it may be steadily maintained amongst us, but that the principle of true Christian plainness may be carried out, far more than it is, into all our domestic habits, our concerns in trade, and our general intercourse with men.

It would be strange if, in the conflicts to which our society has of late been exposed, many of its members had not been led into a close inspection of that which constitutes the bond of its Christian union; and in reverence and the fear of the Lord we acknowledge that the results of this scrutiny has, to a large extent, deepened our attachment to those doctrines and practices which, from the days of our forefathers, have distinguished us

from others of the Christian name. The doctrine of the indwelling of the Holy Spirit and its perceptible guidance, as ever held by our society, is no dream of mystical philosophy; we regard it as one great feature of the new covenant, and its object is that knowledge of God and that living energy, which he alone can give, by which the lusts of the flesh are resisted, and the Christian soldier is directed and strengthened. Our views of the free and immediate operation of the Holy Spirit—the presidency of Christ in the church—of that which constitutes the call and qualification of all true gospel ministry—of the worship of God in spirit and in truth—of the baptism which now saveth, by which the true believers are baptised into one body—of that which constitutes the true supper of the Lord, in which those who belong to him, by faith in his mediation and atonement, do feed upon his body and blood, and know it to be meat indeed, and drink indeed—remain unchanged. And we are again concerned to declare our conviction “That all the ceremonies of the Jewish law were fulfilled and finished by the death of Christ,—and that no shadows in the worship of God were instituted by our Lord, or have any place in the Christian dispensation.”

At this meeting, as at former ones, we have received Epistles from our brethren in the several Yearly Meetings in North America, and one from that of Ireland.

The sufferings of our members in Great Britain and Ireland, including the charges of disrepair, amount to upwards of eleven thousand pounds. They have been incurred in support of our well known testimony against tithes and other ecclesiastical demands. We would affectionately remind Friends, in connexion with the act passed in the last session of Parliament for the commutation of tithes in England, of the importance of an upright maintenance of the testimony of our religious society on the subject of tithes; and encourage them to watchfulness, that neither in the preliminary steps which may be taken for effecting the proposed commutation, nor in the subsequent operation of the act, they in any degree compromise their principles.

The circumstances of our beloved young friends, whether under the shelter of watchful parental care, or exposed to the temptations of the metropolis and other large towns, have at this time had much of our very serious consideration. We do not forget the temptations of our early life, and especially those incident to our entrance upon general intercourse with the world; they were slippery paths to us, and with humble thank-givings to God we call to mind the tender care of his fatherly providence, the pleadings of his warning voice, how he strove with us, and his forbearance towards us. We know, that up to this hour, we have nothing to depend upon but the free mercy of God in Jesus Christ our Lord; but through the abounding of his grace renewed unto us, we cannot but express our strong solicitude—our prayer, that it may please the Lord to deal graciously with you, dear young friends; that he may never take his Holy Spirit from you, but deepen and strengthen your convictions of the guilt of sin, its hatefulness in his holy sight, and its certain and awful consequences to the impenitent and unconverted. O, that we could induce you duly to appreciate these tokens of our Heavenly Father's love, and that nothing might ever tempt you to call in question the divine origin of those secret checks in the conscience, those monitions of faithful warnings, those pleadings of the Holy Spirit with the mind of man, by which our Heavenly Father would draw us to himself, and make us rich partakers of that pardon and reconciliation which he grants to his believing and contrite children through the blessed intercession of our Saviour. Open your hearts to him that standeth at the door and knocks—suffer his love to prevail—strive to enter in at the strait gate: we press it upon you with the most earnest and tender entreaty, because we are aware that there is much by which many of our young people are surrounded at the present day, which would draw them away from the humbling discipline of the cross, and induce them to seek an easier path to the kingdom. The words of our Lord are simple, plain, and full, and they commend themselves to the enlightened conscience—“Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life.”

We believe there are those amongst our young friends who are seeking to serve God in this course of christian discipline; it is our strong desire that nothing may impede their progress: that in lowliness of mind they may quietly bear the yoke, wait upon God for the renewing of their strength from day to day, and, by simple obedience to his will, be trained up for usefulness in religious society and amongst their fellow men at large; it is to such as these that we look with anxious hope for the support of that holy cause which is so dear to us, and for the furtherance of the Lord's work on the earth; therefore suffer us to encourage you to dedicate to him more entirely the days of your early manhood; that whether you live to serve him long whilst here, or be taken hence in the vigour of youth, having loved and honoured your Lord by a watchful, devoted, and self-denying life, he may confess you in the presence of his Father.

In conclusion, we again turn to those who in their different allotments are bear-

ing the burthens and heat of the day; it is that we have yet to endure suffering for the sake of him who suffered so deeply for us, let us watch, that we never grow weary in looking upwards for that help which he does not fail to dispense. And, oh! what encouragement have we to be instant in prayer, in the assurance, that in our crucified and glorified Lord we have a High-Priest who is ever ready to present our petitions at the throne of grace. Let us seek, beloved friends, yet more and more to be clothed with that meek and lamb-like spirit which must have had such large place with the early believers, when in their sufferings and conflicts they were bold to say, “Being reviled, we bless; being persecuted, we suffer it; being defamed, we intreat.” Thus, through the blessing of God resting upon the patience, faith, and devotedness of his servants, we may hope that all her sorrows and tribulations will be sanctified to the church, and that, established upon the everlasting Rock, we shall grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. To him be glory both now and for ever. Amen.

Signed, in and on behalf of the Meeting, by

SAMUEL TUKE,
Clerk to the Meeting this year.

From the Raleigh Standard.
ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

For some weeks past the world of New York has been highly titillated with the revival of the long exploded doctrine of animal magnetism. Col. Stone, the editor of a paper in that city, and a man of considerable reputation for intelligence, has become a victim to this excitement; in fact is a leader in the delusion, and a doctor of the hypothesis. We wish we could give an intelligible account of this apocryphal appendage to the wonders of science; but the subject is involved in darkness; its mysteries are interwoven in occult sorceries, that defy the powers of reasoning and excite the “battle of the mind.” While we should entertain respect for the assertions of those persons who declare their knowledge of the existence of animal magnetism, we should also doubt the truth of any theory that was against all the known laws that govern the moral and material world; such as giving vision without the use of the organs of sight; thought without perception; location without identity; and knowledge without tuition! We imagine no limit to the power of a beneficent Deity—the countless wonders of the earth, the air, and the ocean, are but imperfectly known to the wisest of mankind; and the loftiest intellect may not be surprised at the farther development of Creative and Sustaining Power, that shall mock its pigmy efforts of conception. But though we may not understand the process nor the means, it is given us to know that all are grounded in beneficence and utility. We think, with deferential submission to higher intellect, that the gift of animal magnetism could not redound to the glory of God or the honor of man. It claims the ubiquity of the Deity, and professes to exercise it for the gratification of idle curiosity, or the indulgence of childish pastime; it is susceptible, if true, of ministering to the vices of man, by opening the avenues to seduction and debauchery, without the ability to exercise one redeeming virtue.

About sixty years ago, the doctrine of animal magnetism was asserted, but never explained. It consists of several phenomena, produced by the action of one man upon another. The origin of the term was a fancied analogy between the action of the mineral magnet, and that of the animal energy. We shall condense a few remarks on this subject, from an author before us, hoping to give as fair an outline of the hypothesis, as the subject is susceptible of. The principal means used to produce the effects of animal magnetism, are such as touching with the hands, breathing upon a person, fixing the eyes upon him, &c. The magnetized person must always be of a weaker constitution, and if possible, of a different sex from the magnetizer; it is also essential that he should believe without doubting. The phenomena themselves consist partly in bodily sensations, such as chilliness, heaviness, flying pains, &c.; partly in a diminished activity of the external senses; partly in fainting, convulsions, sleep, with lively dreams, in which the magnetized person is transported to higher spheres, observes the internal organization of his own body, prophecies, gives medical prescriptions, receives inspired views of heaven, hell, purgatory, &c.; reads sealed letters laid on his stomach; and, when awake, is totally unconscious of what he has experienced. At the same time the soul is so refined, that the approach of the impure, or disbelievers in animal magnetism, throws the subject into fits. The magnetized person shows a remarkable connection with the magnetizer—tasting what he eats, smelling what he holds before his nose, and no one else can bring him back from the magnetic state.

We think we have mentioned enough of the phenomena; those who believe this far, may enrol themselves among the faithful; and yet what we have stated, is not, as Charles Chatterbox would say, “half a quarter!”

Mezmer, who we believe is the author of the system, excited much attention in Vienna in 1772, until he was detected in a fraud, in the pretended restoration

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Girl to sight. In 1820, the Prussian Government offered a prize for the best treatise on this subject, but it was subsequently withdrawn. There is another doctrine entertained by Mesmer, connected with this system, which is, that the heavenly bodies exercise an influence on the bodies of animals, and particularly the nervous system, by means of a subtle fluid diffused through the universe.

Frederick Anthony Mesmer, was a German physician, and he attained, what he probably most desired, by the vagaries of his imagination, notoriety and money. He gained a number of proselytes in Paris, and received a considerable sum. The Government of France appointed a Committee of Physicians, and members of the Academy of Sciences, among whom was Dr. Franklin, to investigate the pretensions of Mesmer; and the result of their inquiries appeared in an admirable memoir, drawn up by M. Bailly, which completely exposed the futility of animal magnetism, and the quackery of its author.

KEEP THE PEOPLE BACK!

When Appius Claudius heard the murmurings of the Roman citizens against his unjust measures, he cried out in his perplexity, "Keep the People back!" For a while, his commands were effectual, and the swelling tide of indignation was temporarily stayed; but his efforts to smother the kindling spirit of resistance were vain and fruitless—and in a little while, the unworthy Decemvir was hurled from his throne to a prison.

A modern ruler may see something in the late movements of the People, to remind him of this sudden subversion of fancied strength and security. He had frequent causes mentally to exclaim:—"Keep the People back!" But "still they come." From Maine to Georgia, the rebellious spirit of the "democracy of numbers" has been manifested. From the wilds of Arkansas to the green mountains of Vermont, the thrilling voice of regenerated millions has been borne on the passing breeze. Neither the promises of gold, nor the mandates of a stern chieftain have been sufficient to "keep the People back." They have rushed to the rescue of a violated Constitution—they have gathered in their strength, and sundered the shackles of a stupefying idolatry. Witness the work of regeneration.

In Maine, a state begirt with custom-houses, and overrun with Government superintendents, a majority of 10,000 for the Administration has been overcome, and the Whigs have triumphed by 500 majority.

Rhode Island, small as she is, has mustered 1,000 for the cause of sound principles, and stands forth among the brave and the free.

In New Jersey, the slumbering spirit of the Revolution has been re-animating, and the sons of the Jersey Blues have proved themselves worthy of their sires. They, too, have furnished a thousand "good men and true," over and above the number necessary to prostrate the cohorts of power.

Connecticut has given symptoms that when the country is really in danger, her people will gather in their strength, and aid the good work.

Maryland is steady in the cause of the Constitution, and will not falter.

Pennsylvania has given unequivocal signs that the seeds of regeneration are quickening, and that good fruit will be ripened for the general harvest. Last year the Van Buren majority in the Legislature was 28; now it is but 12.

North Carolina, that once slumbered in the consciousness of her power, and was overrun by the enemy, has awakened and given tokens that she will not again be caught napping.

Georgia has maintained her integrity, and elected a Whig Governor; twice proving, when the question was fairly tested, that she cannot enrol herself under the banners of Mr. Van Buren.

Tennessee, the home of truly gallant spirits, has renounced a base idolatry, and, in spite of Gen. Jackson's influence and dictation, has given a majority of 20,000 for the Whig ticket.

Ohio, whose sovereignty is now misrepresented in the Senate, has overcome all the difficulties of an unprincipled system of "Gerrymandering." She now has a Whig Governor and Legislature, and a true Whig majority in the Lower House of Congress, and counts at least 10,000 majority against the "spoilers."

Indiana, a short time since, was on the side of power by a majority of 6,000—she now counts 17,000 for the good cause.

Kentucky has added new evidences of the moral force which ranges her on the side of true Democracy.

Arkansas is crowding forward to seek a place amongst the redeemed and disenthralled. The last accounts favor the idea that the Whig candidate for Congress has succeeded, and that the late member will be doomed to *Yell* in the wilderness, instead of the Representative Hall.

Illinois, Mississippi, Louisiana, and even Missouri, we doubt not, will, in due season, prove that when freedom is the prize the People cannot be kept back.

In Virginia anxious for the honor of being with New York and New Hampshire, the only States remaining in an ignominious thralldom! Let her sons consider this question at the next election, and answer as their fathers would have answered. *Richmond Whig.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Monday, November 20.

The Rev. Mr. BALLARD, Agent of the American Sunday School Union, will preach during the ensuing week at the following places:

At Friendship, on Tuesday, Nov. 21.
At Eno, on Wednesday, Nov. 22.
At Mars Hill, on Thursday, Nov. 23.
At Little River, on Friday, Nov. 24.
At Hillsboro', on Saturday, Nov. 25.

The friends of Sunday Schools in Orange county, are requested to meet in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 25th, for the purpose of organizing a County Sunday School Union.

We are authorized to say that the NOTES OF THE OLD BANK OF NEWBERN, will be redeemed at NEWBERN, ONLY, until the second Monday in December next. The notes of the old State Bank will be redeemed in RALEIGH, ONLY, 'till the 24th of the present month. *Standard.*

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

Glorious Whig Victory.

"We have met the enemy, and they are ours." A glorious triumph has been achieved in the state of New-York by the "Democracy of Numbers." Loco Focoism is blown sky high; the day of "experiments" has ended; and Van Burenism is prostrate—annihilated almost. Such an entire revolution, so sudden and so unexpected, was never before known. All parties are astonished at the result.

The election began on Monday the 6th of November, and ended on Wednesday. All the counties in the state have been heard from, and for members of the Assembly, the result is,

Whigs,	101
Van Buren,	27

Whig gain since last year, sixty-six members.

Of the eight Senators elected this year, SIX are Whigs.

The New-York Journal of Commerce calculates that the total Whig gain in the state, since the Presidential election, is not less than 50,000 votes!

The result of this election already has had a most happy effect upon business in the city of New-York. Confidence is reviving; property of all kinds has risen in value; real estate is said to be twenty-five per cent. better than it was a week before; and the merchants hold their goods at an advance of from five to ten per cent. Stocks of all kinds have advanced in price; the U. S. Bank up to 122½.

The result of this election has given rise to great rejoicing—beacon fires on the mountains—a display of flags from the villages—the fire of cannon from the shores. The year of jubilee has come, and all hearts are rejoiced.

We shall never again despair of the Republic—the People WILL do right.

They may be led astray by designing demagogues for a time, but they cannot be long deceived. The love of liberty is a part of their nature; and when their suspicions are once aroused, they will not fail to rally round the institutions of their country. Witness the elections in Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Maine, Rhode Island, New Jersey, North-Carolina—all the states in which elections have been held since the 4th of March—and last of all, and greatest of all, the Empire state, Van Buren's own state, New York, where the rout of the party has been complete. After witnessing all this, who can despair of the Republic?

The New York Evening Star, in reference to the election, remarks as follows:

"The union with that worst and most dangerous of factions, the Loco Focos, separated Van Buren from his best—his most respectable and early friends; they cut loose from him unwillingly, and at the last hour, but the question was, adhering to the personal fortunes of the President, or standing by the safety and prosperity of the country. The result is known. Mr. Van Buren has lost his own State, independent of having lost two-thirds of the whole Union, and his fate is sealed. What a glorious opportunity he had of making himself popular and his country prosperous and happy, when he assumed the reins of Government. His first step, in obedience to the unanimous will of Congress, should have been to repeal the Specie Circular—his next to get of those pernicious men, Blair and Kendall. It was only to take these two steps, and then

to apprise Congress that all his personal pledges must be considered as secondary to the prosperity and happiness of his country, and that his duty was to obey the will of Congress, and to provide for the public good. No opposition could then have reached him. But he took a different path, and he is lost. To the Whigs we recommend prudence and discretion—to bear in mind that they are a component part of the great democratic family which must rule in this country, and that they are now strengthened by other sections of the Democracy, hitherto attached to the administration."

Aurora Borealis.—A very beautiful display of this phenomenon was witnessed here on Tuesday evening last—the second occurrence within a few months.

The Fayetteville Observer mentions the phenomenon; and says, some Whig friends are inclined to regard it as an illumination in honor of the glorious victory in New York.

FEDERAL COURT.

The Federal Court for the district of North Carolina commenced its fall term in this city on Monday last—Judges Barbour and Potter being present.

Two persons, Andrew J. Loftis and Calvin D. Smith, were lodged in our jail several days since, under a suspicion of robbing the mail of a large amount of money. They were engaged as stage drivers in the western part of the state. There was no bill found by the grand jury against Smith. Loftis was tried on yesterday and acquitted. The only testimony in the case was that of the officer who apprehended him, which was rejected by the Court, for the reason that they were acknowledgments made by the prisoner himself, under the expression of a belief, by the officer, that they would not affect him, and that he would be used only as a witness against others who were suspected of the robbery.

There are several important civil cases to be tried, which will detain the Court until Thursday or Friday next. *Star.*

Progress of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

We applied to the Chief Engineer of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road for certain facts connected with his work a day or two ago, and his courtesy has furnished us with the following, which we now hastily embody.

Fifty-three miles of the road have been graded, and forty-three and a half miles of rails have been laid, and thirty are in a state of forwardness. Some of the most important bridges have been completed. Among those involving the greatest difficulty, and attended with the largest outlay, is that across the Northeast branch of Cape River, ten miles from Wilmington. We rode out upon the cars to this bridge on the 1st inst. and were particularly struck with its appearance. This bridge is 360 ft. long, is made up of three spans, and rests on two stone abutments, and two stone piers built in water 36 ft. deep.

The company have two beautiful engines, (built by Stevenson,) which are daily employed in carrying materials along the line.

The shops and fixtures at this place are progressing rapidly, and we hope the day is not far distant, when the travel upon this line will yield a rich reward to the Stockholders. *Wilmington Advertiser.*

Cherokee Deputation.—We learn that Col. Sherborne arrived in this city last evening by the Rail Road, with a Cherokee deputation, on their way to Florida, in the capacity of mediators between the United States and the Seminoles. This Deputation will proceed directly to the camp of the hostiles, and endeavor to prevail on their red brethren to come in and remove west to the land assigned them by Government. Col. Sherborne will accompany them as the bearer of a talk from the Chief of the Cherokees to the Seminoles Chief. This has been done at the instance of the Secretary of War, who has been influenced by humane feelings for the condition of these unfortunate aborigines, and which, it is to be hoped, will terminate successfully.

The names of the Chiefs are Bushy Head, Pole Cat, Woodward, Conrad and Fields. *Chas. Mer.*

Our University.—Under the superintendency of its present able and efficient Faculty, it will, we doubt not, continue to prosper, and be the means of keeping many of our young men at home, who are annually sent the north to obtain a collegiate education. We believe that many parents heretofore were restrained from sending their sons to this institution from the general report that it was composed of a wild and dissipated set of young men. In every college, there will certainly be found some young men of immoral and dissipated habits; this must be expected; but we are confident, from the information which we have received respecting our institution, that not one in the Union can boast of a more moral and orderly set of students than our own; and so far as the Faculty are concerned, they are not inferior to that of any. We condemn the custom which has prevailed so extensively in the South, of sending our sons and daughters to the North to be

educated, when we have institutions of our own, equal, if not superior, to any in the Union. It is a needless expense attended with no benefit; on the other hand, it often proves an injury. We say, if we wish to give our children liberal educations, let us patronize the institutions of our own state. *Rutherford Gazette.*

We copy the following article from the *Genius of Liberty*, a Virginia print, on account of the just tribute to its distinguished subject, the conclusion of whose speech we give in to-day's paper.

HENRY CLAY'S SPEECH.—How immeasurably superior are the lessons of practical wisdom of this great statesman, to all the noisy declamation of the time-serving politicians of the day. The one looks to approve himself the servile tool of party, to sustain measures of temporary and doubtful policy, and experts and demands the reward of the partisan. The other, with the elevation and dignity of the patriot who loves his country, who feels for that country, who beholds, in the perpetuity of her institutions, the safe and enduring abode of rational freedom, watches with deep solicitude every effort of power against liberty, and looking through the vista of years to come, describes, with prophetic sagacity, the tendency of present measures to strengthen the one and weaken the other. It is remarkable, in the whole course of Mr. Clay, since he came into public life, that considerations merely personal have never influenced his conduct. In all the important trusts confided to his wisdom, he has looked solely to the benefit and glory of his country. We invoke, for the speech published to-day, a careful and patient perusal. No man can read it without being struck with the wickedness and folly of the various experiments which, in defiance of all law, have been, and still are, practised upon a too-confiding people. No man can read it without perceiving the gigantic and growing power of the Executive, and the necessity of restricting that power within constitutional limits. Beholding man in his vices, his weaknesses, his wants, essentially the same in every age, the statesman argues from the present to the future, by the steady light and sure guide of experience. The development of the causes of the universal distress which pervades the country, and the derangement of the currency and finances, is but the history of predictions long since made by Henry Clay, and other distinguished Senators.

Duelling.—The Pennsylvania Convention for amending the Constitution of that State, now in session, has adopted, by a vote of 83 to 14, an article against duelling, which provides that any person who shall fight a duel, or knowingly be the bearer of a challenge to fight a duel, or accept a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in the state, and shall be punished otherwise in such manner as is or may be prescribed by law; but the Executive may remit the said offence and all its disqualifications.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

Loco Foco Absurdities.—The Boot on the Other Foot.—We learn that the Honorable Silas Wright was in this city about ten days since, and drummed together a meeting of the leaders of the party, at which the Hon. C. C. Cambreleng was present, and obtained the passage of a resolution that the next meeting of the Legislature should instruct the Hon. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge to resign his seat in Congress. We further learn that he went from this to Albany, and had a meeting called there, at which the resolutions passed at New York were approved and adopted. As these resolutions were passed under an impression that the Democracy of Numbers were with them, and as they have proved to be with the Whigs throughout the length and breadth of the Empire State, we expect Cambreleng's resignation, in conformity with his own political creed; and we do not see how, as an honorable man, he can continue to hold office under such circumstances—and Mr. Wright, we expect, will follow suit. As an old East India hunter said, "It is excellent sport to hunt a tiger, but it is the very devil when the tiger turns about and hunts you."

CANDID CONFESSIONS.

The Government presses daily misrepresent the results of the recent elections, and the present position of the regenerated states. A writer in the *Richmond Enquirer* is more candid. In reference to the doctrines of Loco-Focoism, and their supposed ascendancy in the cabinet of Van Buren, he speaks in language to which we desire particular attention.

N. Y. Courier.

"Indeed, so wonderful has been the repulsion in politics since these doctrines have been supposed to be favored by the administration, through the Globe, that there are now not more than two or three States north of Mason's and Dixon's line which the Administration party can call their own. And it is among those northern states, where the doctrines are known in very truth, and to their full extent. Let us look to our circumjacent neighbors—Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North

Carolina, all banking states, and flood us with their paper, great as soon as we withdraw ours, them against the Administration, and other two, Pennsylvania and North Carolina, balanced on the fence. What, therefore, can Virginia promise herself by joining her fortunes to those of the Loco-Focos! Nothing! absolutely nothing, but disappointment and mischief! At the bidding of the Loco Focos, we may destroy our banks—convulse the state with unparalleled disasters—divide and prostrate the Democracy—let the sceptre depart from Judah—and at last have a worse paper currency than we now enjoy. I take it, therefore, for granted, that the people of Virginia will not be lugged into this condition to satiate the ambition of any mere experimenter."

Agency of an U. S. Bank in Restoring Specie Payments.—In his great speech on the Removal of the Deposites, Mr. Calhoun made the following statements:

"I might say, with truth, that the Bank owes as much to me, as any other individual in the country; and I might even add that had it not been for my efforts, it would not have been chartered."

"It is said that the Bank had no agency, or at least efficient agency in restoration of specie payments in 1817, and that it had failed to furnish the country with a uniform and sound currency, as had been promised at its creation. Both of these allegations I pronounce to be without just foundation. To enter into a minute examination of them, would carry me too far from the subject, and I must content myself with saying, that having been on the political stage without interruption, from that day to this—having been an attentive observer of the question of the currency throughout the whole period—that the Bank has been an indispensable agent in the restoration of specie payments; that without it, the restoration could not have been effected, short of the utter prostration of all the monied institutions of the country, and an entire depreciation of Bank paper; and that it has not only restored specie payment, but has given a currency far more uniform between the extremes of the country, than was anticipated or even dreamed of at the time of its creation."

The Secretary of War has directed the practice of selling spirituous liquors to the Indians on our frontier to be discontinued, and also forbids the giving of liquor to the U. States troops at the different posts; for which he deserves credit.

Foreign Capital.—The agents of the state of Missouri being unable to effect a sale of the bonds of that democratic state, on which they wish to procure money for the State Bank, have employed the agent of the United States Bank, in Europe, to raise the required funds for them in that quarter. Mr. Benton's state has ever been among the loudest in denouncing the United States Bank and its foreign capital, yet in troublous times the aid of both are found most convenient!

Great Yield.—Daniel Steenrod, of Ohio county, Va. raised on his farm in the neighborhood of Wheeling, a crop of wheat, which, when ground, sold for as much money as would pay him \$68 for the produce of each acre on which it was grown.

Masonic Celebration.

The 27th of December next being St. John's Day, the members of Eagle Lodge, No. 71, and University Lodge, No. 50, have agreed to unite with each other in the celebration of that day in the town of Hillsborough. It is therefore earnestly and respectfully requested, that the members of each of these Lodges should favor the occasion with a punctual attendance. The members of other Lodges are respectfully invited to attend and participate with us in the approaching celebration. *JAMES M. PALMER, Sec. of Eagle Lodge.*

November 17.

Trust Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by Samuel Hancock, for the purposes therein mentioned, he will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the 23d day of December next.

The HOUSE and Premises, where the said Hancock lives.

His PLANTATION, about two and a half miles from town, on the Raleigh road, adjoining the lands of James Hart and others, containing 108 acres, one half cleared;

Also TWO NEGROES, Joe and Peter; and one Side Board, and one Desk. *WALTER A. NORWOOD, Trustee.*

November 17.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 23d instant, on a credit of nine months, a number of Horses, Hogs, Sheep, and Cattle; Wheat, Corn, Fodder, Hay, and Oats; Wagon and Gear; and a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Bond and security will be required. *JOHN THOMPSON, Sen'r.*

November 9.

Blankets for sale at this Office.



From the Church of England Magazine.

EVENING.

When eve is purging our sad cave,
Thoughts of the heart, how soft ye flow!
Not softer on the western wave
The golden lines of sunset glow
Then all, by chance or fate removed,
Like spirits crowd upon the eye;
The few we liked—the one we loved!
And the whole heart is memory.
And life is like a fading flower,
Its beauty dying as we gaze;
Yet as the shadows round us pour,
Heaven pours above a brighter blaze.
When morning sheds its gorgeous dye,
Our hope, our heart, to earth is given;
But dark and lonely is the eye
That turns not, at its eve, to heaven.

ELOQUENCE AND PIETY.

The following gem is the closing part of an address by the Rev. (Professor) Ware, jr. to the students of Harvard College, on the last Sunday of the academical year.

"We look on your departure, young friends, with affectionate and anxious interest. Never again shall we meet you in all these sacred services. The ties which have bound us together so long, in the daily offerings to God and the weekly sympathies of the Sabbath, are now to be severed, to be united again, may we hope—or must we fear?—in the perfect enjoyment of that eternal Sabbath, in which the toils of earth are to be ended, and the perfected spirit to be blest.

"Meantime, for you, and for us, the work of life goes on; may it be our daily and uninterrupted growth in knowledge and virtue, till we reach the completeness of our moral and spiritual being! We commend you to your labors and trials. We pray for your success and your happiness. We charge you to be faithful to your great trusts. Do not be satisfied with the education you have received nor live in the midst of infinite knowledge as if you had already attained. Do not propose to yourselves any merely earthly object of pursuit, as if any thing mortal was worthy to content the immortal. Live for usefulness and society. Society is crying out for the aid of perfectly developed men, for the service of minds, well proportioned and well principled. Answer its call. Uphold its institutions. Stand fast for its rights. Plead for its laws. Arm yourselves stoutly against all tyranny of one or of many, against life, or liberty, or right. Do something, do all you can, to be true counsellors to that sovereign power, public opinion, and to save the land from being ruined by the voice of the ignorant, or the knavery of the knowing. Wherever you go, carry the upright front of the true scholar, the frankness and fairness of the true philosopher, the boldness and meekness of the holy apostle, the self-sacrificing devotion of the sainted martyr. Then you shall be the terror of the ill-doing, and stay, for time at least, the perils of the people.

"Last of all, and above all, consecrate yourselves to God. You are not your own; you have no strength of yourselves; consecrate yourselves to God. Work for him. Ally yourselves to his counsels and his purposes, and secure the co-operation of his will. In the deep life of the spirit, commune with him, and thus nourish yourselves in all godliness. In the affectionate imitation of Jesus Christ, commend yourselves to his blessing, and so find strength and peace. In the hope and prospect of Eternity, toil on, rejoicing and preserving, through good report and evil report, knowing that your witness is in Heaven, your record on high. And then, when the day of life shall be done, its discipline ceased, its preparation ended, then may your repented spirits pass to the final award of the good and faithful; then may you find, one and all, that you have indeed attained, are at length perfect, and among the glorified immortals of Heaven, are partakers of the prize of the high calling in Christ Jesus.

We part from you at the altar, here let us meet you at the throne hereafter."

Sub-Marine Armour.—Capt. Taylor, says the New York Star, tested his Sub-Marine Armour, by the aid of which any person can safely descend to the bottom of the Ocean, Lakes or Rivers, walk about with perfect freedom, and pick up any thing worth possessing. Capt. T. some few days since, descended into the sea off Sandy Hook, amidst tremendous breakers, and after remaining below some time, fished up a rusty gridiron and a crab, which latter, he states, he chased a considerable distance; indeed, he felt himself so elastic in his dress that he could have gambolled with the Naïades themselves in their coral caves. The submarine dress consists of separate pieces of copper, connected together by spiral springs, the joints of which are covered with India rubber, which renders it completely impervious to wet. The diver is supplied with a pure current of air passing through the dress by means of a flexible spiral tube, and after breathing the pure oxygen, it is discharged by the water, through another tube. The superiority of this invention over the old diving bell is that it has considerably less of bulk and weight, and

enables the diver, by detaching the weights affixed to the dress, to raise himself when he pleases.

The Frederick (Maryland) Herald states that "there has been discovered about 8 miles from Frederick, between New Market and Liberty, on the land of Mr. Wm. Hobbs, a vein of the ore of the carbonate of copper, which is about to be worked by Mr. Tyson of Baltimore. The commencement of the work, we are told, gave indications of a profitable business, the ore proving very rich, and having for the few days which it has been in operation, made a most excellent return."

The Columbus Journal states that in the prosecution of a geological survey of Jackson county, Ohio, the bones of an animal of extraordinary size were discovered. A tusk measured ten feet nine inches in length, and twenty-three inches in circumference at the largest part, and weighed, when taken from the earth 180 lbs. The largest tooth weighed 80 lbs. 4 ounces, and the other bones were of corresponding proportion!

Utility of Geological Surveys.—Professor Ducatel, the Maryland State Geologist, has just returned from a tour of examination, and has found in Montgomery county, within twelve miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, an inexhaustible supply of *Chrome ore*, (the material of Chrome yellow paint,) which is pronounced to be of the best quality. Hitherto the inhabitants of the district in which this mineral has been found, totally unaware of its value, have thought it entirely worthless. It is worth \$20 the ton for exportation to Europe.

Idleness.—Dr. Blair says that idleness is the great corruption of youth; and the bane and dishonor of middle age. He who, in the prime of life, finds time to hang heavy on his hands, may, with much reason, suspect that he has not consulted his happiness.

Cause and Effect.—In his charge to the Grand Jury, at the late term of the Atlantic County Court, New Jersey, Chief Justice Hornblower stated that of the six capital cases which he had tried since his appointment, five had their origin in drunkenness.

Apprehension of evil is oftentimes worse than the evil itself.

Gentlemen's Magazine.

Now publishing, in Monthly Numbers, the largest and cheapest periodical in the United States.—The Gentleman's Magazine, edited by William E. Burton, Philadelphia.

The proprietors have much pleasure in announcing to the reading public the complete success which has attended the establishment of this Magazine—a success far beyond their utmost expectations, and considerably exceeding the prosperity of any other publication in America. The daily increasing subscription list, and the numerous commendatory notices of the Press attest the merits and the popularity of the Gentleman's Magazine, each number of which contains more original matter than any other monthly publication.

The contents embrace a fertile range of amusing and instructive subjects, by authors of celebrity.

Original Tales of powerful interest;
Humorous and Graphic Delineations of Men and Manners;
Novel Sketches of Foreign Lands;
Poetry; Characteristic Studies;
Essays on popular Subjects, and
Biographical Notices of Celebrated or Eccentric Persons,
With many Original Anecdotes.

The Life of Paganini, with likenesses;
Puckler Muskau, the German Prince;
Dickens [Baz] the author of the Pickwick Papers, with likenesses;
Dr. John Faust, the Sorcerer;
The Duchess of St. Albans, and Zingha the Negro Queen, have already been given.

The new publications are reviewed in full, liberal extracts are made from rare and valuable works, presenting a complete account of the Popular Literature of the day.

An Original Copyright Song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given with the Music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine contains seventy-two extra-sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns—each column contains more than an octavo page of average proportion, and each monthly number has more reading matter than a volume of a Novel. The work is neatly printed on good paper, and stitched in a neat colored cover. Several Engravings will be given in the course of the year, and the proprietors pledge themselves to produce an agreeable book—an epitome of Life's a journey—a Literary Melange, possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

An Engraved Title Page, of superior production, embracing every possible variety of pictorial display, and executed in the first style of art, by J. A. Adams of New York, accompanies the October number.

Terms.—Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following extra inducements for clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can only remain in force till Christmas next. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, but a Five Dollar Bill will produce Two Copies to the same direction, or a club of Ten Dollars will command Five Copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

Oct. 17. 95—

Blank for sale at this Office.

Fresh Fruit, &c.

MRS. L. THOMAS has just received a small supply of Excellent Fruit, which she would like to dispose of, upon as liberal terms as possible.

The following are comprised in her assortment:
Bunch Raisins, Almonds,
Sultana Raisins, Palmetts,
Preserved Citron, Filberts,
French Prunes, Cocoa-nuts,
Pickled Olives, Peacan-nuts,
Oranges, Assorted Candies,
A variety of Toys, &c. &c.
November 2. 94—

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 23d instant, on a credit of nine months, a number of Horses, Hogs, Sheep, and Cattle; Wheat, Corn, Fodder, Hay, and Oats; Wagon and Gear; and a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Bond and security will be required.
JOHN THOMPSON, JR.
November 9. 95—

A Stirrup & Leather found.

THE owner can get it on application at this office.
November 13. 95—

Stray Filly.

TAKEN up by Henry O'Daniel, living about ten miles south-west from Hillsborough, and entered on the stray book of Orange county on the 28th ult., a SORREL FILLY, four feet five inches high, and will be three or four years old next spring. She has a star in her forehead, a long switch tail, both hind feet white, and a little white on her left fore foot.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.
November 2. 94—

Stray Steer.

TAKEN up by Dr. Jas. S. Smith of Hillsborough, and entered on the stray book of Orange county, on the 4th instant, a STRAY STEER, without horns, supposed to be ten years old, and marked with a half crop and under bit in the left ear, and a small fork in the right ear. He is spotted all over with red and white spots, and is valued at sixteen dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.
November 2. 94—

Swain's Justice.

THE author of the "Star of Boonville" is now preparing a new and complete treatise, to be a practical abstract of the common and statute laws of North Carolina, relating to the official duties and responsibilities of Justices of the Peace, sheriffs, coroners, constables, wardens of the poor, overseers of roads, rangers, entry takers, executors, administrators, guardians, executors, administrators, trustees, agents, attorneys, carriers, &c., to be more plain and practical in its details than any law book now extant.

The whole will be comprised in one moderate sized volume of perhaps about 400 octavo pages. The work will be well printed, and bound, and ready for subscribers' despatch the month of March next, to be promptly delivered at any Court-house within the state at \$3.30 per copy, or \$30 for ten copies.

Any subscriber who may be pleased to pay now in advance, shall have a copy in full for \$2.50. Address B. Swain, attorney at law, Hillsborough, N. C. free of postage.

October, 1837. 94—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
September Term, 1837.

Thomas Webb, administrator of John Brown, dec'd, Green V. Brown, son James Brown and Ellen his wife, Asa Judkins and Lavinia his wife, James Bradner and Sally his wife, William Terry and Elizabeth his wife, Green W. Brown jr. Martha L. Brown, James Whitefield and Jennett his wife, against

Drury J. Brown, John Chandler, jr. and Malina his wife.

Petition for Sale of Mares.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Drury J. Brown, John Chandler, jr. and Malina his wife, are not inhabitants of this state, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, requiring the said Drury J. Brown, John Chandler, jr. and Malina his wife, to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in September, 1837.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.
Price adv. \$3.30. 95—6w

A Brick House to be Built.

DRUGGISTS will be received by the Wardens of Orange County, to build a House one hundred feet long, sixteen feet wide, with three chimneys, six rooms, nine feet pit, eighteen inches basement.

Two of the rooms to be strongly built, with grated windows and shutters, strong doors, and good locks.

Persons wishing to contract, will deliver their proposals to Dr. James Webb, or Col. Cad Jones, on or before the 4th Monday in November.

For a more detailed plan, inquire as above.
October 19. 92—3w

Printer's Notice.

AT A season when the granaries of our Agricultural friends are overflowing with the products of a bountiful harvest, it may not be improper to call their attention to the empty crib of the Printer. Many of his subscribers have suffered their subscriptions to remain unpaid for two or three years, and some of them for a longer period; a delay which has subjected him to much inconvenience. All accounts due this Office for subscriptions and advertisements, will shortly be made out and forwarded to those indebted, and he hopes that no other consideration than the justness of his demand will be necessary to induce a speedy settlement of them.

THE PRINTER
September 15. 97—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having opened a store next door west of O. F. Long & Co. is now receiving

A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF Dry Goods and Groceries,

recently purchased by him in New York, for cash; which he is determined to sell unusually low for Cash, or Country Produce, such as country Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax for the latter he will give cash, should he not have goods to suit. He hopes that his friends, and those wishing to purchase, will give him a call.

B. CHEEK.
September 28. 89

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1837.

Charles Dewey, &c. judgment.
Richard Blackwood's Adm'r

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Anderson Blackwood, Richard Blackwood, and Edward Blackwood, three of the children and heirs at law of Richard Blackwood, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Anderson, Richard and Edward, appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, in the state of North Carolina, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then and there show cause why the lands of which said Richard Blackwood died seized and possessed, should not be sold, that the said lands be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

J. TAYLOR, C. C.
Price adv. \$5.00. 89—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1837.

Henry B. Hutchins & Co. judgment.
John Careathers, adm'r.

Zachariah Trice

The same. judgment.

The same. judgment.

The same. judgment.

The same. judgment.

George Trice

The same. judgment.

John M-Gee

The same. judgment.

The same. judgment.

James King

The same. judgment.

Robert Blackwood

The same. judgment.

Thomas Adams

The same. judgment.

Benton Udey

The same. judgment.

The same. judgment.

Keir & King

The same. judgment.

The same. judgment.

Nathaniel J. King

The same. judgment.

Charles R. Yancy

The same. judgment.

Robert Blackwood

The same. judgment.

William Kirksey

The same. judgment.

J. TAYLOR, C. C.
October 19. 92—6w



Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, 18 miles North of Raleigh, near Fish Dam Ford, a large white HORSE and four MULES, one female mule, one wearing a small Bell. The Horse was purchased from a drover, from Ohio. They were seen at Judge Cameron's Person Mills, on the 2d instant. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received, and a reasonable compensation will be given for their delivery. Letters of information directed to Rogers' Store.

ALLEN ROGERS, JR.
Wake county Oct. 9. 92—

Notice.

IT is hoped that all those indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & LYNCH up to the 1st of October 1837, will call and settle their accounts with the subscriber immediately, as such a settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this notice will not be disregarded.

LEMUEL LYNCH.
October 20. 93—

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale their old stand, their Spring supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING
Gentlemen and Boy's Summer Clothing,
Printed Muslin, Gingham, French Calico,
Black and Coloured Silks, &c. &c.

ALSO
Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationery, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

N. B. All persons having open accounts either on the books of R. Nichols & Co. or of O. F. Long & Co. up to the first of May, are requested to call and close the same with cash or note, as circumstances make it absolutely necessary that their business should be settled up to that time.
May 18. 70—

Female School at Fairfield.

MISS CINTHIA PAISLEY, a lady of good qualifications, will take charge of a School exclusively of Females, to be kept at Fairfield, six miles north west of Hillsborough. The session will commence the first of December.

Board can be had in the vicinity on very reasonable terms.
November 2. 94—3w

Equity Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Orange County.
In Equity—September Term, 1837.

Andrew Hughes's Heirs at Law, Exors, Petition to Sell Land.

In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September Term, 1837, the subscriber will proceed to sell, on the 3d day of November next, at the late residence of the deceased, on a credit of six and twelve months, the Land mentioned in the petition, viz:

One Tract containing about 150 acres, lying in Caswell county.

One Tract containing about 600 acres in Orange county.

sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
JAMES WEBB, c. & n.
September 28. 89—6w

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chills, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beck with's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,
FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARES.
September 8. 95—

Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville.
Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough.
April 5. 65—

FARMER'S HOTEL,

Hillsborough, N. C.

MR. WILLIAM PIER, the present conductor of this well known establishment, returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since he took charge of it. He would solicit a continuance of the same, and hopes, by strict attention to the accommodations, to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. The following are his prices:

Meal for Man, - - - 25 cents
" " Horse, - - - 25
All Night for Man, - - 37 1/2
" " Horse, - - - 37 1/2
All Night and Breakfast for Man, 62 1/2
Per Day for Man, - - 75
" " Horse, - - - 75
August 19. 83—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEART,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring new subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.